

Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Emancipation of the Slaves.

From the short synopsis of President Lincoln's message to congress in relation to emancipation, we presume it is a document of some consequence, as indicating his views on this question, and perhaps intimating about where he has "put his foot down" in the matter.

Well, we have long needed a policy on this subject, and we hope it is contained in explicit terms in the President's message.

Whatever may be the points of this message, and however some of the friends of the President may disagree with his sentiments, one good will at least come from it—the attention of the country will be called towards this important subject at a time when it is quite necessary to consider it.

We shall wait until the message is received in full before commenting upon it.

The rebel states, as states, have abdicated their authority by conspiring together, making war upon the national government, and by usurping and exercising powers forbidden by the constitution of the United States. Thus the rebel states have outlawed themselves, and are no longer legally in existence.—Janesville Gazette.

The Gazette is the organ of the republicans of Rock county, and in the above extract, reflects the opinions of probably two-thirds of the republicans of Wisconsin. We quote the sentiments expressed, not so much for the purpose of combating them as for the purpose of recording a clear and brief exposition of the principles which govern the enemies of the democracy in the state.

The president of the United States assumes that the action of the secession states has repealed neither the federal constitution, nor the laws of congress. In this the democracy agree with him. The advocates of secession claim that a state has power to "abdicate its authority" in the Union—but the government is at war to establish the contrary.—Milwaukee News.

We disclaim being the organ of any body but ourselves, in publishing our opinion of the status of the rebel states. It is not a party question, as no unauthorized convention of any party has, as yet promulgated its views on the subject.

We agree with the News that the president of the United States assumes that the action of the secession states has repealed neither the federal constitution nor the laws of congress. We believe the same thing, the constitution of the country remains in full force over all the territory now in rebellion against the national government. But the status have disappeared by the acts of the people constituting them.

Take South Carolina as an example: Every man, as far as is known, is a rebel. The people have elected representatives who have declared themselves independent of the general government, and, having levied war against it, have individually and collectively, as a state and as individuals, committed treason. Thus, by their criminal acts, the old state of South Carolina is dead. It is represented by no one. It has no governor nor legislature. If we conquer the whole, as we have the Port Royal district, when we get through we shall find no state government or state constitution, which the United States can recognize or aid. It will be necessary to form a new government, as is the case now in Tennessee.

It is said Andrew Johnson goes there to form a provisional government, but the constitution of the United States does not give the president and congress any power to appoint such an agent. He will go there as a brigadier general, and under the war power assume to lead in forming a new state government. That, we presume, is the theory of such a movement.

If the new state could be formed entirely under civil authority, we contend it would be far safer as a precedent, than to appeal to so dangerous authority as the military power. We believe this can be done by considering these dead states as so much territory belonging to the United States, forming a territorial government for them, as the constitution provides, and through that let the new state emerge into the Union, according to the usual custom in such cases.

This is the plan we would favor, as both constitutional and politic, and through its agency we might mould the institutions of the new states according to the ideas of liberty prevalent in the days of the fathers.

The HOMESTEAD BILL.—The homestead bill recently passed by the house has the following provisions:

"The bill provides that on and after the 1st of next January, any person 21 years of age, who is a citizen, or who has declared his intention to become such, and who shall enter upon the land and cultivate it for five years, shall be entitled to 160 acres, upon the payment of the land office fees and \$10 to cover the expenses of survey. The same privilege is accorded to all men who have been in the military or naval service of the government during the present war."

The last clause was appended to the bill originally framed by Messrs. Aldrich and Grow for the purpose of putting an end to the bounty land system, under which many frauds have been perpetrated for the benefit of speculators.

The hypocrite steals the most, lies the most and prays the loudest.

## UP THE CUMBERLAND.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25.

PORT DONELSON TO CLARKSVILLE.

From Donelson up to Clarksville, (a distance of some thirty-five to forty miles,) the river presents nearly the same characteristics as below—the same low lands, covered with heavy forests, and now partially overgrown; the same occasional changes to fine old cliffs and pine covered hills in the distance; the same succession of log cabins and mean-looking residences; the same booming current and muddy, swollen volume.

Five or six miles above the fort we reach the ruins of the Cumberland Iron Works, (burnt by Flag Officer Foote, for having been engaged in casting heavy artillery for the rebels,) and find a few fine residences adjacent. As we near Clarksville, the indications of a wealthy and populous community increase. By the bank runs the railroad to Memphis, and the owner of the log cabin by which we stop, to wood, tells us that he has been in the place since the fight at Dover, for there hasn't been a car going the whole time.

CLARKSVILLE—HOW SECESSION LEAVES IT. Clarksville is, next to Nashville, the most important point in the western half of Northern Tennessee. A pleasant little city of five or six thousand inhabitants, with steamboats up to Nashville and down to Paducah, and railroad connections to Louisville and Memphis, with a large shipping trade, is situated on the river, and is the seat of a flourishing business, elegant private residences, full academies and female seminaries, a tasteful church, and the seat of not a little wealth and social refinement—so the rebellion found Clarksville.

It leaves her with trade destroyed, many of her business houses bankrupt, her costly bridges burnt, preventing railroad connection with either Louisville or Memphis, some of her families exiled within the rebel lines, and the boundaries of the southern confederacy; a regiment and a half of her sons prisoners of war in the north, a victorious general's headquarters established in the residence of one of her absent traitors, sentries at every corner, an armed guard patrolling the streets, encampments of loyal soldiers around her treason-bait forts, the people sullen, cut off from the cause to which they had given themselves, and forced to assist with and depend for the very necessities of life upon the north they once so indignantly reviled.

Such are the rights secession has bro't to Clarksville; and still the people pray the end may be not yet.

STILL REBEL.

We have all been curious to know the condition and feeling of the people in the rebel states. Here is a piece just cut out of rebellion, and still palpitating with its old life. The people may eventually return to their allegiance, and become good Union men again; but just now they take particular pride in informing us that there are but six Union men in the whole city. They submit quietly to a force they know it would be madness to resist; but they are frank enough to make no secret of the fact, that all their hopes and sympathies are with the rebellion, and that for us their bestiality that we may get soundly beat on our heads, and where we meet their southern armies.

SECESSIONISTS PROFESSING CONFIDENCE. Strange as it may seem to those who, dashed with our recent successes, are predicting that a month will end the war, these people still seem to believe in the ultimate success of their cause. Fort Henry they talk of as an affair hardly worth mentioning; and they insist that Fort Donelson was not a very big thing after all.

The gunboats were beaten, they say; the land forces were driven off; and Saturday forenoon they nearly made a Bull Run stampede of it for us; and, in short, but for the cowardice of Bueller, and the "excessive caution" (with due emphasis on "caution") of Floyd, Fort Donelson, they maintain, might still be there.

THE GUNBOATS.

They cherish a very wholesome respect for our Mississippi fleet (which a captured letter lately calls "the successful and bold dispatches upon glorified over the brilliant victory they had won over Commodore Foote. During the jubilation it was decided advisable to hang one of the Union men, as a terror to future evil-doers. They finally thought best, however, to wait till they were ready to celebrate the victory, and by that time there was so much confusion the hanging was overlooked, and everybody was concerned about the probable safety of his own neck.

To help matters, there were serious fears of a negro insurrection. This subject they touch very gingerly now, and their professions of confidence in their slaves is unbounded; but enough has leaked out to show that for the time they were remarkably uneasy.

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DEPENDENCY.

Still they frankly admit, that for themselves they see no immediate prospect of relief. East and west Tennessee they acknowledge must fall into our hands, and willing or unwilling, they must obey the law, and buy the goods and swell the prosperity of the blue-blooded yankees.

But beneath all their confident talk, and the assurances of good fortune in the future, with which they fan each other's courage, I fancy I can detect a lurking, inner conviction; that after all it is best to cover up the ruin they instinctively feel approaching, with these words: "Some will consent, admit that matters look very gloomy for the confederacy, that the north is displaying an abundance of resources, and a compact energy they had not dreamed of, and that they are unfortunate in many of the leaders controlling their affairs."

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UNDESIRABLE CITIZENRY.

It is easy to see that, with all their secession bitterness, many of them are very sore over the way Tennessee was forced out of the Union. One of the citizens, as ardent a rebel as any of the rest, declared to day that he could name six men whose timely imprisonment would have left Tennessee as loyal as Kentucky. Cave Johnson, who lives here, they all say yielded only at the last, and was always opposed to the war, and many insist that they always occupied the name ground he did.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CHARLESTON, Va., March 6.

Reliable intelligence states that the rebels are in full force at Winchester. They have completed formidable earth works on this side, mounted with sixty guns, including a battery of three 100 pounders. Nothing of special importance transpired yesterday.

Work on Baltimore and Ohio R.R. progressing rapidly, and every point is strongly protected from the Cumberland to Harper's Ferry, and every facility is being offered to the company. A large force is employed on the bridge and iron trestle work at the ferry.

The work has been found in better condition than was at first supposed by the engineers. There is said to be the time at which through connection can be made.

All the commands of this division are in best condition, and anxious for an attack by the enemy. Bunker Hill was occupied by our forces yesterday, the extreme outpost on the west. There is some arriving of troops to-day.

A scouting party of cavalry reports that Ashley's rebel cavalry, last night, attempted to cut them off when near Perryville, but were repulsed by the attempt.

Four regiments, with a four gun battery, attempted on the 3d inst., to flank Colonel Geary near Lovettsville, but were driven off without a battle. Yesterday several deserters were brought into town by the cavalry, among them was Lieut. Markell of the 5th Virginia Volunteers.

HOUSE.—The Senate, March 6. The house message from President Lincoln, suggesting the passage of a joint resolution, providing for co-operation with any state for the abolition of slavery with pecuniary consideration. The President proposes this as an initiative step, predicting important practical results therefrom.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the message was referred to the committee of the whole.

The house bill to regulate the franking privilege.

Mr. Perry spoke in opposition to extreme anti-slavery measures. This was a time for the exhibition of patriotism and defense of the Union. He was at a loss to see how it was necessary to set the slaves free as an ally in the suppression of the rebellion.

This was not a war for the destruction of the south, but for the restoration of respect every where to the authority of the government.

Mr. Davis reviewed the various shades of politics and the purpose of political organizations. In the course of his remarks, he said, never again would slavery become the controlling power of the government. Let it be known that while we have heretofore been true to the compromises of the constitution, we now feel ourselves absolved therefrom by the act of armed slaveholders.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

A tax upon cotton will be agreed to in the house, as an amendment to the tax bill when that measure comes up for consideration. The bill is not printed.

The finance committee of the senate has struck out the house appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the building of gunboats, but the naval committee is urging its restoration.

Senator Johnson leaves Washington to-day for Tennessee. He has not, as yet, accepted his appointment as brigadier general.



The Daily Gazette  
Published Every Evening Except Sunday,  
By  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPIER'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

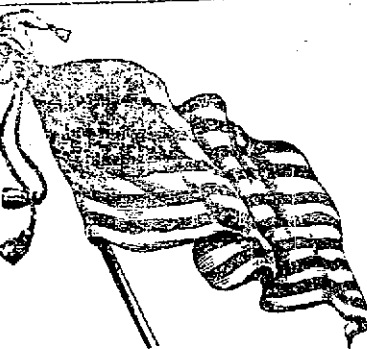
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SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CASH FOR ADVERTISING.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
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Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Emancipation of the Slaves.

From the short synopsis of President Lincoln's message to congress in relation to emancipation, we presume it is a document of some consequence, as indicating his views on this question, and perhaps intimating about where he has "put his foot down" in the matter.

Well, we have long needed a policy on this subject, and we hope it is contained, in explicit terms, in the President's message.

Whatever may be the points of this message, and however some of the friends of the President may disagree with its sentiments, one good will at least come from it—the attention of the country will be called towards this important subject at a time when it is quite necessary to consider it. We shall wait until the message is received in full before commenting upon it.

The rebel states, as states, have abdicated their authority by conspiring together in making war upon the national government, and by usurping and exercising powers forbidden by the constitution of the United States. Thus the rebel states have outlawed themselves, and are no longer legally in existence.—Janesville Gazette.

The Gazette is the organ of the republicans of Rock county, and in the above extract, reflects the opinions of probably two-thirds of the republicans of Wisconsin.—We quote the sentiments expressed, not so much for the purpose of combating them, as for the purpose of recording a clear and brief exposition of the principles which govern the enemies of the democracy in the state.

The president of the United States assumes that the action of the secession states has repealed neither the federal constitution, nor the laws of congress. In this the democracy agree with him. The advocates of secession claim that a state has power to "abdicate its authority" in the Union, but the government is at war to establish the contrary.—Milwaukee News.

We disclaim being the organ of any body but ourselves, in publishing our opinion of the status of the rebel states. It is not a party question, as no authorized convention of any party has, as yet promulgated its views on the subject.

We agree with the News that the president of the United States assumes that the action of the secession states has repealed neither the federal constitution nor the laws of congress. We believe the same thing, the constitution of the country remains in full force over all the territory now in rebellion against the national government. But the states have disappeared by the acts of the people constituting them.

Take South Carolina as an example: Every man, so far as is known, is a rebel. The people have elected representatives who have declared themselves independent of the general government, and, having levied war against it, have individually and collectively, as a state and as individuals, committed treason. Thus, by their criminal acts, the old state of South Carolina is dead. It is represented by no one. It has no governor nor legislature. If we conquer the whole, as we have the Port Royal district, when we get through we shall find no state government or state constitution, which the United States can recognize or aid. It will be necessary to form a new government, as is the case now in Tennessee.

It is said Andrew Johnson goes there to form a provisional government, but the constitution of the United States does not give the president and congress any power to appoint such an agent. He will go there as a brigadier general, and under the war power assume to lead in forming a new state government. That, we presume, is the theory of such a movement.

If the new state could be formed entirely under civil authority, we contend it would be far safer as a precedent, than to appeal to so dangerous authority as the military power. We believe this can be done by considering these dead states as so much territory belonging to the United States, forming a territorial government for them, as the constitution provides, and through that let the new state emerge into the Union, according to the usual custom in such cases.

This is the plan we would favor, as both constitutional and politic, and through its agency we might mould the institutions of the new states according to the ideas of liberty prevalent in the days of the fathers.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The homestead bill recently passed by the house has the following provisions:

"The bill provides that on and after the 1st of next January, any person 21 years of age, who is a citizen, or who has declared his intention to become one, and who shall enter upon the land and cultivate it for five years, shall be entitled to 160 acres, upon the payment of the land office fees and \$10 to cover the expenses of survey. The same privilege is accorded to all men who have been in the military or naval service of the government during the present war."

The last clause was appended to the bill originally framed by Messrs. Aldrich and Grow for the purpose of putting an end to the bounty land system, under which many frauds had been perpetrated for the benefit of speculators.

The hypocrite steals the most, lies the most and prays the loudest.

UP THE CUMBERLAND.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Feb. 25.

FROM DONELSON TO CLARKSVILLE.

From Donelson up to Clarksville, (a distance of some thirty-five or forty miles), the river presents nearly the same characteristics as below—the same low lands, covered with heavy forests, and now partially overgrown; the same occasional changes to fine old cliffs and pine covered hills in the distance; the same succession of log cabins and mountain-looking residences; the same booming current and muddy, swollen volume.

Five or six miles above the fort we reach the ruins of the Cumberland Iron Works, (burnt by Flag Officer Foote, for having been engaged in casting heavy artillery for the rebels), and find a few fine residences adjacent. As we near Clarksville, the indications of a wealthy and populous community increase. By the bank runs the railroad to Memphis, and the owner of the log cabin by which we stop to wood, tells us they've "been powerful long since the fight at Dover, for there hasn't been a car along the whole time."

CLARKSVILLE—HOW SECESSION LAYS IT. Clarksville is, in the western half of Northern Tennessee. A pleasant little city of five or six thousand inhabitants, with steamboats up to Nashville and down to Paducah, and railroad connections to Louisville and Memphis, with a larger shipping trade than Nashville, beautifully located on the rolling bluff of the Cumberland, with flourishing business houses, elegant private residences, full academies and female seminaries, tasteful churches, and the seat of not a little wealth and social refinement—so the rebellion found Clarksville.

It leaped upon it like a destroyer, many of its houses bankrupt, its costly bridges burnt, preventing railroad connection with either Louisville or Memphis, with all the families exiles within the receding boundaries of the southern confederacy, a regiment and a half of her sons prisoners of war in the north, a victorious general's headquarters established in the residence of one of her absent traitors, sentries at every corner, an armed guard patrolling the streets, encampments of loyal soldiers around her treason-built fort, the people sulking, cut off from the outside world, and driven to the wall, and forced to associate with and depend for the very necessities of life upon the north they have been so industriously reviling.

Such are the rights secession has brought to Clarksville; and still the people pray the end may be not yet.

STILL REBEL. We have all been curious to know the condition and feeling of the people in the rebel states. Here is a piece just cut out of rebellion, and still palpitating with its old life-blood. The people may eventually return to their allegiance, and become good Union men again; but just now they are particular in informing us that there are but six Union men in the whole city. They submit quietly to a force they know it would be madness to resist; but they are frank enough to make no secret of the fact, that all their hopes and sympathies are with the rebellion, and that for us their best wish is that we may get soundly beaten on every field where we meet their southern armies.

SECESSIONISTS PROFESSING CONFIDENCE. Strange as it may seem to those who, flushed with our recent successes, are predicting that a month will end the war, these people still seem to believe in the ultimate success of their cause. Fort Henry they talk of as an affair hardly worth mentioning; and they insist that Fort Donelson wasn't so very big a thing after all. The gunboats were beaten, they say, but the gunboats were driven off on Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday forenoon they sent a full and complete list of it to the Union, and in snout, but for the cowardice of the Union, and the "excessive caution" (with due emphasis on "caution") of Floyd, Fort Donelson, they maintain, might still be there.

THE GUNBOATS. They cherish a very wholesome respect for our Mississippi fleet (which a captured letter mistily calls "the internal half-burnt contrabands known as yankee gunboats"), but they insist that while the "federals" are dangerous on the river, we can whip 'em anywhere, easy, on land.

ONE TO FIVE. "It's about time," I suggested, in the course of a conversation with one of their merchants, "that we were getting beyond the idea that one man on either side can be equal, in a fight, to five of his antagonists." "In a fight," he replied, "with evident earnestness; why, I never heard of a question before that one southern soldier was as good as five northern ones!" I strained my eyes looking to see if the man was joking, but there was no room to doubt that he was in absolute, solemn earnest! And yet he was an intelligent, educated business man!

RESPONDENCY. Still they frankly admit, that for themselves they see no immediate prospect of relief. East and north-west Tennessee acknowledge must fall into our hands, and, willing or unwilling, they must obey the law, and buy the blue-blooded yankees.

But beneath all their confident talk, and the assurances of good fortune in the future, with which they fan each other's courage, I fancy I can detect a lurking, inner conviction; that after all it is best to cover up the ruin they instinctively feel approaching, with brave words. Some will honestly admit that matters look very gloomy for the confederacy, that the north is displaying an abundance of resources, and a compact energy they had not dreamed of, and that they are unfortunate in many of the leaders controlling their affairs.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THEIR GENERALS. Pillow, they seem to unite in considering a vain, ignorant pretender, whose only claim to generalship is his spunk. Floyd's men, they say, all express perfect confidence that they will never be taken prisoners so long as they remain under his command—he's too good at running for that. Johnson they regard as one of their ablest men, but Beauregard is the tower of their strength. The rumor that the latter was evacuating Columbus was mentioned to them, but they utterly scouted the idea. Columbus was better fortified, they declared, than any point ever was before on the American continent, and Beauregard was as likely to leave it as Jeff Davis was to leave Richmond.

SUPPRESSED UNIONISM. It is easy to see that, with all their secession bitterness, many of them are very sore over the way Tennessee has been cut out of the Union. One of the citizens, who shall enter upon the land and cultivate it for five years, shall be entitled to 160 acres, upon the payment of the land office fees and \$10 to cover the expenses of survey. The same privilege is accorded to all men who have been in the military or naval service of the government during the present war."

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 of the north-  
 township No.  
 east, contain-  
 —Dated Decem-

CITY OF ROCK.  
 William S Rock-  
 Dole, Charlotte  
 nil, William E  
 Mills, Oliver  
 Hoadley, Henry  
 dentist.  
 and defendants;  
 nired to answer  
 hich a copy is  
 a copy of your  
 subscribers at their  
 within ninety  
 of the day of  
 the said com-  
 d plaintiff will  
 led in the com-  
 me of the clerk  
 said county of  
 dge of the first  
 Wisconsin, at  
 day of Decem-  
 FULLER,  
 's Attorney.  
 COUNTY.

son, John A. Appleton, Benjamin Davis, William G. Davis, William W. Garrison, and dozens of the shore country. A D 1861, in regard to the shore country, to the

1862,

front, in front of the corner of the premises, or as the said judge said, to wit: the land situated in Rock county, and also some other places in the State of Wisconsin.

POTTER, in Rock County, Wisconsin.

COUNTY.

Wm. Margaret Meron, Mary A.

dependent of Bureau of  
 Criminals action  
 tion of the above  
 (the above name)  
 action, to the  
 of the above  
 House, in  
 said county  
 of 1882,  
 on the 1st day  
 of June, to wit:  
 said estate, 1/2  
 in the county  
 of said estate,  
 of the south-  
 p number two,  
 slightly across  
 to satisfy said  
 District Court.  
 UTAM,  
 Book Co., W.  
 I. Sullivan

the nation, to  
of the Meyer  
reality, in said  
1892,  
on of that day,  
emies, to will  
and find day,  
of Wisconsin,  
banded on the  
fact on section  
w (2) north,  
n; at the point  
d road and the  
near towns  
in Monterey  
the west line of  
the first  
to the south by a  
road, at a  
m. and on the  
and Jansville  
rd west there  
e, exclusive of  
sufficient to sat-  
is. - Dated  
H. Sherin  
of Co., W. Va.  
1892.



begin from running along the east  
number one (1); on the south by a  
with the first mentioned road, at  
3) road south therefrom, and on the  
n parallel with the said Janesville  
the distance of forty rods west there-  
then (10) acres of land, exclusive of  
which there is may be sufficient to sat-  
and expenses of said sale.—Dated  
B. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff  
BY *Wm. H. Ennis*,  
of Rock; Co., Wic.